The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,514.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 26th April 1870, at noon.

April 1870		May.
Leave Bombay.....	26	
„ Goa	27	
„ Mangalore	28	
„ Cannanore.....	29	
„ Calicut	29	
„ Beypore	29	
„ Cochin	30	
„ Tuticorin	May. 1	
		Leave Colombo 2
		„ Galle 3
		„ Negapatam 6
		„ Madras 9
		„ Cocanada 11
		„ Vizagapatam..... 12
		„ Bimlipatam 12
		„ Gopalpore 13
		Arrive Calcutta..... 15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Mashiez, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

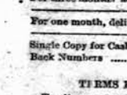
The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,925 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 18th April 1870, at noon.

Up.	April.	Down.	May.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	6
„ Kurrachee.....	22	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Guadur	23	„ Fao	8
„ Muscat	26	„ Bushire	8
„ Bunder Abbas.....	28	„ Lingar	10
„ Lingar	29	„ Bunder Abbas.....	12
„ Bushire..... May	2	„ Muscat	14
„ Fao	3	„ Guadur	16
„ Mahomerah	3	„ Kurrachee.....	18
Arrive Bussorah	4	Arrive Bombay	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



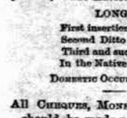
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay .....Saturday.		Leave Cochin .....Friday.	
„ Ratnagherry...Sunday.		„ Beypore.....Saturday.	
„ Malwan ..... „		„ Calicut ..... „	
„ Vingorla..... „		„ Vellicherry..... „	
„ Goa.....Monday.		„ Cannanore..... „	
„ Carwar ..... „		„ Mangalore..Sunday.	
„ Compta ...Monday.		„ Compta ...Monday.	
„ Mangalore ...Tuesday.		„ Carwar ..... „	
„ Cannanore...Wednesday.		„ Goa.....Tuesday.	
„ Tellicherry..... „		„ Vingorla..... „	
„ Calicut ..... „		„ Malwan..... „	
„ Beypore ..... „		„ Ratnaghierry Wednesday	
Arrive Cochin.....Thursday.		Arrive Bombay.....Thursday.	

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

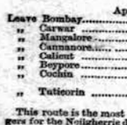
Nowrojee Bhicajee, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 11th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on this notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden.....	£25	£15
„ Suez	£40	£22-10
„ Port Said.....	£42	£24
„ Marseilles	£56	£36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,830 tons, Captain Manteno, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 3rd May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

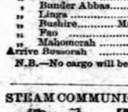
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mail between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, and Archipelago Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, from the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£23	£15	£4	Without Food
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said.....	40	24	9	
Messina	48	33	12	
Naples	50	35	13	
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	53	36	15	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the Adriatic and Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any other of the Company's regular Steamers to the ports of destination marked on their Ticket, provided there is room for their accommodation.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay, by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half amount of the fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class steamer EGITTO, 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers will be despatched from Bombay by the end of May.

For Freight or other new Steamer-line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY of CASHMERE, 900 tons register, Captain Batch, will be despatched hence about 10th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

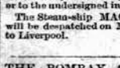
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.



THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

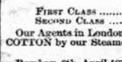
First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Engc. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... 60 „ „ 20 cwt.
Ginger, Incense, Coffee, Pepper Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 „ „ 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expenses, as also of eventual charges for discharge, landing, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent List. From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. 10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar. 10 „

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
9th April 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA. 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents ship British Empire.

Bombay, 31st March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made especially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Rug.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
1 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steam Ship NIGER, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship NORTHUMBERLAND, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS for their respective Goods within 48 hours, from which date, if not so removed, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain W. Ford will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MONARCHY, Captain Day, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

HARBORD & Co.,
Agents for Captain Day, Ship Monarchy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about 30th instant. The greater part of the cargo required has already been engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—PORTRAITS, GROUPS, HORSES, &c., taken from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.

W. G. STRETTON.

1, Love Lane, Parell Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant.

A. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 13th April 1870.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, do hereby give NOTICE, that we are jointly entitled to a HALF SHARE in the undermentioned ANCESTRAL PROPERTIES, situate in Salsette, viz :—

One Oart called "Wady Bag," situated at Versovah, bearing Survey Number 8 and Post Number 1;

One Oart called "Purbhoody and Bunderwady," situated at Versovah, bearing Survey Number 65 and Post Number 1;

Also one Batty Field, situated at Bandowlee;

And that if any person lends money on the mortgage of the said properties, or purchases them or makes and receives payment in respect of them without our consent or knowledge, he will do so at his own risk and peril.

HURRICHUND BALCRISHNA.
SUDANUND BALCRISHNA.

Bombay, 12th April 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GOOLABCHUND KHIMCHUND, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, with the consent of BRIJVULLUBDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, has contracted to SELL all the OAHT or place of Ascendance, situate in GROUND, together with a BUNGALOW, STABLING, COOKROOMS, SHOPS, OUTHOUSES, and PREMISES, all built and being thereon, and standing in the name of Damodhur Bhoolevalur subdivided, the said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and the said oart or piece of ground containing by admeasurement ten thousand four hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Cowasjee Framjee, on or towards the west by the Wilderness Road, on or towards the north by the said road called Wilderness Mount, and on or towards the south by the property of Cullandass Kirparam. All which said premises are now in the occupation of Mr. J. Rose, the tenant of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevundass, in accordance with the power vested in him by the terms of the Mortgage Deed of the first day of March 1867, by which the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevundass of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, did grant, bargain, sell, assign and release unto the said Goolabchund Khimchund, the hereditaments and premises expressed to be hereby sold for the consideration therein mentioned. All persons having claim, title, or interest, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to Messrs Keir, Prescot, and Winter, Solicitors, at their office in Meadow Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 9th day of April 1870.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on the 28th day of April next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolutions :—

1st. That the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

3rd. That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they are hereby, authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, movable and immovable, and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects and good-will of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, to the "Mofussil Company, Limited," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 1800 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, in such last mentioned Company, with the sum of Rs. 350, paid up or credited on each of said last mentioned shares, the said Mofussil Company, Limited, undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform all the existing contracts, agreements and obligations of the said Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited.

4th. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1865.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th to 28th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th April 1870.

WANTED.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS and Passengers arriving Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG &Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1870, a COMMODIOUS and AIRY BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Sir Charles Sargent, Kt. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

MAZAGON.—EUROPE HOTEL.—The above Hotel has been NEWLY OPENED THIS DAY by the undersigned, who originally established it, and who now solicits the patronage of her old Friends and Supporters.

The best brands of Wines and Spirits will alone be supplied.

Attached is a First Class Billiard Table.

CAROLINA GOLDSTEIN,
11th April 1870. Sole Proprietress.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mrs J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the coinmodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Commercial Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Hotel Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Breakfasts, Dinners, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, an unrivalled and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

JOHN MOIR and SON,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongue Cheese, Bolognas and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish Pates, Medlines, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroon Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution :—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

or PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of indipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazar-dealers in India. Ask for Rowlands' articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

NOTICES.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at FIVE o'clock P.M., to take into consideration the necessary steps to be adopted for providing a NEW CLUB HOUSE.

W. P. WALSHE,
Bombay Club, 8th April 1870. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the EXAMINER of CLAIMS will be OPEN on THURSDAY and SATURDAY next, the 14th and 16th instant.

F. J. OLIPHANT,
Bombay, 11th April 1870. Offg. Examiner of Claims.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from Government, MADRAS TIME, which is 27 minutes in advance of the time in Bombay, WILL BE ADOPTED, on and after 1st MAY next, at all Stations on this Railway, and the Trains will run in accordance therewith.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 12th April 1870. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 18th April 1870, and EVERY SUBSEQUENT MONDAY, until further Notice, a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave NAREL at 7-8 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 10-20 A.M.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 12th April 1870. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS, issued on the 14th instant and intervening days, will be AVAILABLE for RETURN on any day up to and including the 19th APRIL 1870.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 12th April 1870. General Traffic Manager.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

versus

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
Baron L. J. HARDOUASLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of JAMES DICKSON sworn on the 29th day of March 1870 in the above matter, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell on behalf of the Liquidators of the above named Company, I do order that all Creditors of and Claimants against the abovenamed Company do, on or before the 29th day of April next, send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts, claims and demands, in writing, to the Liquidators of the said Company, at the registered office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be finally excluded and barred from all further claim upon the said Company. And I do further direct that this order be advertised in the "Government Gazette" and Local Newspapers.—Dated this 29th day of March 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season :—

Egyptian	at Rs. 10 per cwt.	
New Orleans.....	at Rs. 25	„
Sea Island.....	at Rs. 25	„
Peruvian	at Rs. 25	„
Bourbon.....	at Rs. 10	„

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Sheen Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled of make their own arrangements for the careful preservation to their Seed until sowing time.

Applications for Hingunghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate the total quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Several influential members of the Bombay community having represented to Mrs. Buxton (pupil of Jacques Blumy, and student of the Conservatoires of Music in Brussels and Antwerp) that an Institution where Music, Instrumental and Vocal, would be thoroughly taught, on mo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Four per cent. Government Paper at 95¾ have been enquired for.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
22,500	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,320
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
15,000	500	100	Ditto	2nd Res. Issue	180
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	33½
40,000	200	all	3 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,500	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	125
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,380
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinst'ne Land	1,055
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	680
2,000	150	all	Nil	Prov. Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,655
5,000	2,000	1,424	Nil	Port Canning	290

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	23½
=	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	11½
=	£ 0	63.10.2	do.	Do.	...
=	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
=	£10	185.5.11	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,760	50	Albert Mills Co.	715
900	2,500	all	...	Alliance Spinning	2,080
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	600
900	500	all	...	Bromli Mills	180
300	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	15 p.c.	Great Western	1,240
200	1,000	all	30	Manockji Petit's	740
3,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,315
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,350

*For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

180	5,000	2,850	25 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,050
200	2,500	1,100	15 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	570
200	500	all	30 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
...	12,000	11,000	20 do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,000	all	12 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	520
1,000	1,000	all	50 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,550
250	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	5,500	all	30*	Fort Press Co.	9,050
30C	2,000	1,900	...	Framji Cowasji Press	890
100	6,000	all	246 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	740
1,500	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & Gl. Co.	295
125	2,500	all	50*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
250	2,500	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
1500	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,640

*For share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	15
25	25	do.	Do. China	5
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	½
			East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	62½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
120	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial Assn.	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	162
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	310

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	500
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	108
Do.	30 days' sight	107
Do.	60 days' sight	106
Madras	At sight	97½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent.	118½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	95½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
ve percent. Debenture Loan 1865-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Bonus Rate	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.

Twemlow, Brigade Major, 18th Hussars, on leave, from England.

Sandwith, Captain, 15th Regiment, on leave, from Mehipore.

Alves, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Roorkee, N. W. P.

Hutchinson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bamapore.

Napier, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Hyderabad.

Ramsay, Colonel, 21st Hussars, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.

Wetherall, Captain, 18th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, April 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Simson, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on 20th March is rectteached to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. Mark Fryar, Mining Geologist on the staff of the Geological Survey of India, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence.

Mr. J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, has obtained one year's furlough to Europe, from the date of embarkation, together with subsidiary leave not exceeding one month.

Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Assistant, Geological Survey of India, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th March or subsequent date.

Leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 26th March, is granted to Captain (Brevet Major) G. Austen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Surgeon J. M. Donnelly, M.D., Superintendent of Rangoon Central Jail has been officiating Inspector General of Prisons, British Burmah, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, British Burmah, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surgeon A. J. Cowie, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the appointment of Colonel H. D. Daly, C.B., to officiate as Agent to the Governor General for Central India, the following temporary arrangements are sanctioned in the Central India Horse :—

Major C. James, officiating 2nd in Command of the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse, to officiate as Commandant of the Central India Horse and Political Agent in Western Malwa.

Major Hall, officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse.

Lieutenant Colledge, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Captain H. H. Peacock, officiating Commandant of the Governor General's Body Guard, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Political Pensions and Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh, in addition to his present duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Randall.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Arbuth, Commissioner of the Pegu Division, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, during the absence on privilege leave of Major General A. Fytche, C.S.I., or until further orders.

In consequence of the return to duty of Major A. J. Bruce, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade (Toomkoor District), the following appointments are sanctioned :—

Captain C. J. Pearse, Deputy Superintendent 3rd grade, of the Cadoor District, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent 2nd grade, of the Shemoga District.

Captain A. G. D. Logan, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and officiating as Deputy Superintendent of the Shemoga District, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, of the Kadoor District.

Mr. S. B. Krishnasawmy Ayengar, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain C. A. Bayley is appointed to be Marriage Registrar for the station of Aboo, in Rajpootana.

Captain C. H. Clay, officiating Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, has been granted ninety days' privilege leave of absence from the 15th April 1870, or subsequent date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Surgeon B. Franklin are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 19th December 1869, as a temporary measure.

Colonel W. L. Ingall, C.B., of Her Majesty's 33nd Foot, is appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., resigned.

Colonel P. W. MacMahon, C.B., of Her Majesty's 36th Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General G. J. L. Buchanan, promoted to the rank of Major General.

Major General McMurdo, C.B., is posted to the Bengal Presidency.

Lieutenant Justin Charles Ross, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer P. Ferozpore Branch, Ganges Canal, Department of Public Works, North-Western Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for twenty months embarking at Bombay.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Major J. A. M. Biggs, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Lieutenant E. J. Barton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, from 17th March 1870, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major R. S. Graves, officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, or until further orders.

Captain Charles Hunter, of the Royal Artillery, 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st April 1870, or from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Lieutenants Archibald Dunstaffnage Campbell and James William Abbot Michell, of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date 4th April 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—3rd Sikh Infantry. Captain C. J. Griffiths, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Wing Subaltern, vice Major F. T. Bainbridge, appointed officiating 2nd in Command, and Wing Officer, 4 in Punjab Infantry, and during the period Captain H. R. Chambers may officiate as Commandant of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant, Brevet Captain W. S. Nugent, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain A. P. Brocme, transferred to the 1st Punjab Infantry, and during the period Captain N. J. Jones may officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, or until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant S. E. Rolland, of the Madras Staff Corps, Quarter Master 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the House department.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Ambrose Fitzgerald, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—2nd Cavalry,—Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, Squadron Subaltern 4th Cavalry, to be Squadron Subaltern, vice Captain G. B. Farrington, appointed 2nd in Command of the 1st Cavalry.

4th Cavalry.—Lieutenant N. Powlett, who was appointed by G. O. No. 379 of 30th ultimo, Squadron Subaltern 2nd Cavalry to be Squadron Subaltern, vice Lieutenant A. C. Talbot.

The following officers are, subject to H. M.'s approval, promoted in the Army from the 26th March 1870 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel Frederick Maitland, Infantry.

Major O. L. Smith, Staff Corps, Infantry.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, R. Ouseley, Cadre of the late 43 N. I.

Major Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, B. H. Baugh, Infantry.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, A. C. Bunbury, Cadre of the late 34th N. I.

Lieutenant J. Butler, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry.

Major G. J. Reeves, Staff Corps, Infantry.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, H. V. Mathias, Cadre of the late 50th N. I.

Lieutenant Walter Morland Story, General List, Infantry.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, H. S. V. Fisher, Infantry.

Captain H. L. Hawkins, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 30th N. I.

Lieutenant Edward Evans Grigg, General List, Infantry.

Major W. Carnell, Staff Corps, Infantry.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, F. J. Stephenson, Cadre of the late 3rd E. R.

Lieutenant E. Z. Thornton, 104th Foot, General List, Infantry.

Major M. J. White, Staff Corps, Infantry.

Captain, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps G. A. Williams, Cadre of the late 26th N. I.

Lieutenant James Murphy Tulloch, General List, Infantry.

Major T. F. Forster, Staff Corps, Infantry.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, F. M. H. Forbes, Cadre of the late 39th N. I.

Lieutenant Charles Ransford, General List, Infantry.

Major Roberts William Elton, Infantry.

Captain R. H. Osborn, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 74th N. I.

Lieutenant George MacCall, General List, Infantry.

The following officer is promoted a step from the 29th March 1870 :—

Lieutenant John Richard Brooks Atkinson, General List, Infantry.

Alterations of Rank :

Colonel William Philip Hampton, Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Bristow Dundas, Infantry, Major, Captain in Staff Corps, M. M. Procter, Cadre of the late 38th M. I., and Captain E. Molly, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, to rank from 1st March 1870.

Captain William More Molyneux, General List, Infantry, from 10th March 1870.

Captain Ralph Anstruther Price, General List, Infantry, from 26th March 1870.

The following officers are promoted a step by Brevet, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Francis Dawson, Madras Staff Corps, from 1st March 1870.

Captain C. Vanrenen Conway-Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st March 1870.

Major Harry Hammon Lyster, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, 26th March 1870.

Captain Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd, Madras Staff Corps, 26th March 1870.

Alterations of rank :

Lieutenant-Colonel William Barber, Madras Infantry, and Major Hugh Gordon Thomson, Madras Staff Corps, from 22nd February 1870.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—3rd Sikh Infantry.—Assistant Surgeon J. MacGregor, attached to the 3rd Punjab Infantry, to the Medical charge.

4th Punjab Infantry.—Major F. T. Bainbridge, Wing Officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, and officiating 2nd in Command and Wing officer, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cockburn Hood, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brevet Colonel Goodricke Armstrong Fisher of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for twenty months.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Black Purves, of the Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for twenty months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. Colquhoun, Accountant, 4th grade, British Burmah, is promoted from the Public Works Department.

Mr. W. C. Owen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, is allowed twelve months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 19th March 1870.

Mr. A. Nielly is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Punjab.

Mr. R. H. Trotter, Controller of Public Works Accounts, 4th class, Oudh, is transferred to the Central Provinces with officiating rank as Controller, 3rd class, vice Major Prior, about to proceed on furlough.

Major Prior is transferred to Oudh.

Mr. E. Morton, Deputy Controller Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Controller, 5th class, Oudh, during the absence of Major Prior on furlough or until further orders.

Mr. T. Wood, Assistant Controller Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is promoted to the 1st grade, with effect from 1st March 1870.

Lieutenant E. M. Larminie, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this department by the Home Department, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and to officiate as Assistant Controller, 1s grade, Public Works Accou ts, Punjab.

Mr. J. R. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from Madras to Hyderabad.

Mr. C. J. Campbell, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, 2nd grade, is transferred from Central Provinces to Central India to take charge of the Indore Railway Survey.

Mr. J. P. Doyle, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Central India

Lieutenant H. J. Nuttall, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is transferred temporarily from the Central Provinces to Central India for service on the Indore Railway Survey.

Mr. A. Grant, Superintending Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, 3rd class, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, during the absence of Mr. Lee Smith, or until further orders.

Captain J. G. Lindsay, officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, is transferred from Madras to Mysore as Executive Engineer, 1st grade.

Mr. C. F. Lindsay, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Port Blair, is allowed privilege leave for one month and six days, with effect from the 1st April 1870.

Mr. C. F. Linsday, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from Port Blair to British Burmah.

Mr. H. H. Davis is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in the Bengal Presidency, with effect from the 1st January 1870.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Alcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Kate Gregory	Lorenzen	Moulmein, Feb. 19.
	Malvern	Cole	Sunderland, Nov. 12.
	Unrivalled	Cowley	Calcutta, Mar. 4.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Hahnemann	Milligan	Newcastle.
	Inverness	Dunkin	Madras.
	Snowdon	Carry	Rangoon.
	Scimitar	Potts	Calcutta.
	Fire Queen (s)	Day	Liverpool.
	Sphinx (s)	Lombardich	Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship John Peacock, Finlay, to Rangoon.
Ship Garnock, Auld, to Colombo.
Ship Lauretta, McLaren, to Batavia.
Ship Rothesay Castle, to Rangoon.
Ship Westminster, Berrymann, to Liverpool.
Steamer Ellora, Hector, to China, &c.
Brig Keenats Roodreen, Nacoda, to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Apollo, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.
Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

April 7	Asia (s)	—	—
	Glenhaven	.....	.....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

April 8 Allum Ghier ....Calcutta.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and t moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Books, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager,
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets having been appointed to leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning in future, commencing from 3rd April 1870, the following alterations in the closing hours of the Overland Mail will have effect from the same date :—

The Mails will close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-sacket will remain open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the severa branch post offices will be 5 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th April, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND THE STRAITS, HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, *via* Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Orientas Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Apr. 17th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Apr. 15th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	Every Mon.	Noon.	Noon.
Kurrachee	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	,,	,,	,,
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	9th and 16th	...	...

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (with tables for through ine to Jubbulpore.)
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messagerie Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACLACHLAN—April 8th, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Maclachlan, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BARLOW—April 8th, at Kidderpore, the wife of T. C. Barlow, Esq., (Messrs. John Teil & Co.,) of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOPPER—ADLAID—April 2nd, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Edward Hopper, of Croom, to Clara, youngest daughter of Henry Adlaid, Esq., Hatton Garden, London.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

LEIGH-HUNT—March 23rd, at Bellary, the wife of Lieutenant S. Leigh-Hunt, Madras Staff Corps, Sub-Asst. Commissary General, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOLMES—STONEHEWER—April 2nd, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Rev. W. G. Cooper, Mr. W. P. Holmes, to Henrietta Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. Richard Williams Stonehewer.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

FULLER—April 1st, at Bareilly, the wife of Mr. R. A. Fuller, pleader, of a son.

BATH—April 1st, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. C. Bath, Meerut Medical Hall, of a daughter.

VALENTINE—April 5th, at Ferozpore, the wife of Dr. C. S. Valentine, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SMYLY—April 4th, at Goojerat, Blanche Catherine Emma, daughter of Major Beresford Smyly, aged 8 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870.

ALTHOUGH there is nothing novel in a prosperity Budget from the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, yet, at this moment, the contrast between Oriental and Indian finance will tell strongly on the Indian mind. The brightness and soundness of one, the darkness and unsoundness of the other—the strength and beneficence of the first, the weakness and maleficence of the second—the prudence and foresight of the English, the imprudence and blindness of the Indian administration—is painfully apparent at a glance, and will come home to every servant of the Sirkar, and every European whose misfortune it is to live under such rulers as we have, with redoubled force every day that the payment of taxes is taken without leave from the first, and imperiously required from the second. In England they have years of surplus, years of continuous remission of taxes; in India we have perpetual deficits and continuous imposition of increasing taxation. In England they reduce the debt, in India we add to our burdens. We do not give the credit of these happy results to the Right Honourable Robert Lowe. He is, in his way, a sort of Honourable Sir Richard Temple; but he is surrounded by able men, to whom he listens, while our Honourable has, at least up to this year, thought himself the wiser man, and has chucked estimates up and down at pleasure. Mr. Lowe has also a first rate financier at his elbow. His governor-general is the most accomplished Financial Minister of the age; our governor-general—Sir Richard Temple's so-called master, or Premier—is a well meaning nobleman, to whom no one ever imputed any special faculty of statesmanship, least of all the high financial faculty The English budgets are flourishing because they are based on a sound system; ours are decrepid, unjust, improvident, extravagant, because they are framed on principles that ruin private men as well as empires.

The magnificent surplus of 1869-70 has enabled the British Government to pay half the expenses of the Abyssinian war, and to reduce the floating debt by three millions and a half. The estimated revenue for 1870-71 would give a surplus of nearly four and a half millions, and Mr. Lowe proposes to employ it in reducing debt and lessening taxation, including the reduction of the Income-tax to fourpence—a little more than half our present rate—and striking one-half the Customs duty off sugar. Still he will have an estimated surplus of £331,000, which will no doubt be quite half a million when the 31st of March 1871 comes round. But what have we? Well we know, only too well, the burden so recklessly laid on our shoulders by the bad management of our "accidents of history." Our cumulative deficits are equal to the one year's surplus of England. Instead of remitting taxes we impose them. England throws off a part of her income-tax—India adds 2½ per cent. to hers. England knocks a moiety off the impost on sugar—India adds considerably to the tax on salt. Last year it was tea and corn which were benefited by remission. In India, such is our improvidence, such our rage for works which we cannot afford, that the rulers of the land, far from being able to touch the grain taxes—export duties too!—are reduced to the humiliating position of legalizing the levy of a confiscatory and exceptional taxation!

It may be said that England has a grand revenue. True. But what do you call the revenue of India? If England had treated her revenue after the Indian fashion, she would have groaned under deficits, but her statesmen would have been expelled from office. If India had had an income equal to that of England, the deficits would have been just as great, because the rulers of India would have acted on the spendthrift principle of discounting revenue as fast as they could. If they had been able to estimate for seventy-five millions, they would have spent—we will be moderate, and say—seventy-seven. And the difference would have been still greater, because we must remember that English estimates are, as a rule, realized—Indian estimates, as a rule, are not realized. One set of figures represents fact, the other fiction. When an English Chancellor of the Exchequer tells the House of Commons that he will have a surplus at the end of the year, he, as a rule, is certain to have a surplus—probably larger than his estimate. When an Indian Finance Ministers informs the Legislative Council that he will have a surplus at the end of the year—it is certain to turn out a deficit—scores of times larger than the promised surplus. And how can it be otherwise, when estimates repose on a basis of conjecture, and above all when expenditure is sanctioned, and incurred without sanction, in utter independence of what may be the available means. These are the great blots on the Indian system. Blots! These are the grave delinquencies of Indian administration, surpassed only by the crowning delinquency, just deliberately perpetrated, of resorting to confiscation for the purpose of raising a revenue. In some barbarous countries it is the custom to squeeze the rich, and the rich, therefore, endeavour to seem poor. In India it is becoming the custom to squeeze all Europeans, and Europeans, unhappily, have not the resource of seeming to be Asiatics. We said "all" Europeans. That is an error. The Government creates exemptions, and whom does it exempt—it exempts certain classes of military men. Why? Because it is afraid. Fear is the principle of the exemption. It does not care for poor civil folk. Lord Mayo and Sir Richard are valiant before all sorts of "Europe" people and Indian people who are not in the army; but they funk the soldier, native and European.

Although we hold that the outside public cannot be properly called upon to say what other measure was open to the Government, since the outside public are not responsible for the finances, nor do they set themselves up, nor are they paid to set themselves up in the position of Finance Ministers, yet we will venture to support Mr. Bright in his reference to the expenditure on "new works," because the fact illustrates the unprincipled character of Indian finance. Under the head of "original works" to be paid for out of revenue, we find the sum of £1,918,710—a sum equal to the probable yield of the nefarious tax. Moreover, we remark that the total estimate for works and repairs, to be paid for out of ordinary revenue, is £4,358,260, and that the cost of "establishment" to spend this large sum is not less than £907,

Grant for 1870-71, Rs. 2,22,500, to be met from contributions by the Kolapore State.—The provision of Rs. 40,000 and of Rs. 80,000 for Items 112 and 127 respectively is disallowed, until the estimates for the works shall have been submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Government of India. As regards Item 126, information is desired as to the source from which the expenditure of Rs. 1,28,039 up to end of 1869 70 has been incurred. Meanwhile, the Government of India request that all further expenditure on the work may be stopped until the plans and estimate for it, which are said to be under consideration, are sanctioned by the Government of India.

26. Information is desired also as to whether the contributions for the above works, and the contributions from the Barreah State, for the road from Dohud to Godra have actually been realized.

27. ROAD FROM GAGODA KHIND TO CAMPOLEE.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 1,59,986. Grant for 1870-71, Rs. 50,000.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MOOTA RIVER AT POONA.—Amount of estimate, Rs. 1,92,215. Grant for 1870-71, Rs. 50,000. Both of these are new works, the construction of which might perhaps be advantageously deferred for the present. It is suggested that the provision for them should be applied to meet the reduction made in para. 5.

28. BRIDGE OVER THE QUOINA RIVER AT KURRAR.—The sum sanctioned for this work, Rs. 3,89,742, has been expended, and a grant of Rs. 75,000 is proposed for 1870-71. This may stand, but the revised estimate for the work, which is said to be under preparation, should be forwarded for the orders of the Government of India as soon as possible.

29. The grant for Original Works, Communications, from Imperial funds will be as follows :—

Amount provided in Budget-Estimate.	...Rs.	8,00,000
Add for Item 5—Improving road from Sheerwal to Panchgunny	,,	25,000
	Rs.	8,25,000
Less reduction in para. 27 above... ...	,,	1,00,000
Net grant for 1870-71...	Rs.	7,25,000

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

30. The grants passed are Rs. 2,65,000 for the Kurrachee Harbour Works, and Rs. 10,000 for Minor Works. In addition to this, the following sums are provisionally allowed for the Bombay Port Trust :—

Improvement to Apollo Pier ...	...Rs.	2,34,000
Reclaiming Gun-Carriage premises ...	... ,,	35,300
Lighthouse on South-West Prongs...	... ,,	2,00,000
Moody Bay Reclamation	... ,,	10,05,700
	Rs.	14,75,000

The revised estimate for the Moody Bay works will require to be sent forward to the Government of India.

REPAIRS.

31. Under the head Military, a provision of Rs. 45,000 has been made from Imperial funds for repairs to roads in the Civil and Military Lines in the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee. In Public Works Department letter No. 26 A—B, dated 16th October 1869, the grant for this purpose was restricted to Rs. 13,000 per annum; and in Public Works Department letter No. 88 A—B, dated 11th December 1869, an opinion was expressed that the sum of Rs. 30,000 proposed for the maintenance of roads in the Military Station was excessive, and that means should be found to reduce the charge against Imperial Revenues. This does not appear to have been done, but the Governor General in Council would request that the charge may be reduced to the sum fixed by the Government of India, the balance of the grant available being applied, at the discretion of the Government of Bombay, to augment the grant for any other sanctioned object under the head "Military."

ESTABLISHMENT.

32. The Budget-Estimate for this head of service amounts to Rs. 21 lakhs, distributed as follows, as compared with the Budget-Estimate of 1869-70 :—

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Ordinary grant	Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 17,50,000
Port Trust	,, 75,000	.....
Special Fund	.....	,, 2,50,000
Local Funds	,, 75,000	,, 50,000
Extraordinary grant ...	,, 4,50,000	,, 4,00,000
	Rs. 21,00,000	Rs. 24,00,000

33. This distribution appears suitable, but the actual incidence of the expenditure will have to follow the rules laid down, and the debits to Local funds is subject to such further orders as may be passed on receipt of the Local Fund Public Works Budget-Estimate for 1870-71.

34. A provision of Rs. 1,200 has been made in the estimate for cooly allowance to Executive Engineer, Aden. The nature of this charge should be explained, and whether the provision of Rs. 45,000 for grain compensation to members of the permanent establishment receiving less than Rs. 200 per mensem is now still necessary.

SUMMARY.

35. The following is an abstract of the Bombay Budget-Estimate for 1870-71 as modified by these orders :—

Original Works.	Major.	Minor.	Total.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Railways.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	3,80,000	20,000	4,00,000	5,00,000	...	...	...	9,00,000
Agricultural	9,00,000	97,100	10,00,000	2,50,000	...	...	...	12,50,000
Civil Buildings	7,00,000	50,000	7,50,000	2,50,000	...	...	...	10,00,000
Communications	9,00,000	1,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	15,00,000	1,25,000	42,50,000	79,25,000
Establishment Table No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,07,000	8,07,000
Tools and Plant... ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,000	5,67,000	6,92,000
Ordinary... ...	29,80,000	2,67,100	32,47,100	15,00,000	15,00,000	2,50,000	56,24,000	1,21,21,100
Extraordinary... ...	18,70,400	1,29,600	20,00,000	6,25,000	15,00,000	1,25,000	42,50,000	79,25,000
Total... ...	48,75,400	3,96,600	52,47,100	15,75,000	30,00,000	3,75,000	98,74,000	2,00,46,100
Grand Total...	78,55,400	6,63,600	85,35,100	31,50,000	30,00,000	6,25,000	1,55,24,000	3,21,67,100

36. In addition to the above, an expenditure of Rs. 13½ lakhs, as below, is to be debited to Local funds and contributions. This is exclusive of the large expenditure that is to be incurred from Local funds, and provided for in the Local Fund Public Works Budget-Estimate for 1870-71.

Contributions.

Military...	22,260
Civil Buildings	4,66,440
Communications	30,6,820
Total...	7,95,520

Local Funds.

Communications	5,70,000
Establishment	75,000
Total...	6,45,000
Grand Total...	14,40,520
Less disallowed in para. 25 of these orders. ...	1,20,000
	13,20,520

37. It has to be noted that no provision has been made in the Budget-Estimate for the items of charge noted below* If it be determined to adjust these charges by a debit to Imperial funds in 1870-71, it will be necessary to provide a re-appropriation of Budget credits for the purpose.

38. It is notified that, in the indent for stores submitted to the Secretary of State by the Government of Bombay, a floating landing stage, with two sets of landing-steps and diagonal chains or moorings, has been indented for. This is said to be required for the Apollo Pier, and a Budget provision of Rs. 2 lakhs under head "Port Trust" has been made to meet the charge. But the grant has only been provisionally allowed, and until arrangements are finally settled as to the source from whence funds are to be obtained for the work, the Secretary of State should be requested to defer compliance with this indent.

PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE.

39. The Estimate amounts to Rs. 3,07,500 as follows :—

Revenue Miscellaneous	...	2,72,100
,, Irrigation	...	35,400
Total	...	3,07,500

R. STRACHEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Fort William, March 3, 1870.

* Extinction of debt due by the Back Bay Reclamation Company by purchase of certain land in the city of Bombay.
Extinction in part of Vehar water debt by purchase of Freeland Estate, Bombay, vide P. W. D. letter No. 150A.—G., dated 17th December 1869.
Grant-in-aid to Municipality of Surat, vide P. W. D. letter No. 711A., dated 10th September 1869.

THE CARWAR AND HOOBLEE RAILWAY.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, P.W.D., DATED 4TH MARCH 1870.

THE estimate submitted, amounting to Rs. 1,35,480, is for establishment for the survey of a line of railway from Carwar to Hoobles, which has been authorized by the Government of India. The estimate is passed for an even sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as follows :—

	Rs.
Establishment	88,000
Travelling allowances	12,000
Contingencies	36,000
Reserve to meet unforeseen demands during the year...	14,000
Total ...	1,50,000

INSPECTORS OF ARTILLERY.

UNDER the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that in future the duties of Inspector of Artillery at the three Presidencies will be carried on by one Inspector of Artillery for all India to whom a Brigade Major will be attached. His Excellency in Council has been pleased to select Major-General A. Huyshe, Royal Artillery, as the Inspector of Artillery, and Captain Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., Royal Artillery, as the Brigade Major to be retained under the new arrangements. These officers are appointed to these posts respectively for the remainder of their present tour of staff service. The remaining appointments of Inspector and of Brigade Major will cease from the date of the receipt of this order at the head quarters of the army of the three Presidencies respectively. The Inspector of Artillery for India will reside ordinarily at the head quarters of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and will make periodical inspections of the artillery in all three Presidencies under such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Commander-in-Chief under the sanction of the Government of India.—*Gazette of India.*

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT CRITICISED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the last *Government Gazette* it will be perceived that Captain O. Bourdillon, of the Bombay Invalids, has been appointed Acting Paymaster of the Sind Division.

I am not personally acquainted with that officer, and for all that I know he may be fitted for the clerical duties of the appointment, but I do think it hard that an officer who has been determined physically unfit for effective military duty should be considered eligible to hold an appointment which appertains exclusively to combatant officers. The anomaly is self-evident, for how could an invalid officer already pronounced unfit for active service be now held available in his present position as Acting Paymaster of a Division to be sent on active field service should occasion occur?

These appointments are subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, and in the present instance Captain Bourdillon's appointment will (for the sake of the service) I trust not be confirmed. To say the least of it, it is a bad precedent to establish, *that an officer on the ineffective branch of the army should be held eligible to hold an appointment belonging to the effective.* The number of unemployed Staff Corps officers is at present very large, and gradually increasing, and it is surely but fair to expect that when opportunity offers, they at least should be employed, and that a good appointment like the present one should not be filled up from the ineffective ranks of the Veteran Battalion.

STAFF CORPS.

The Jungles, 9th April.

BOMBAY.

THE CHIEF OF LAHEJ is expected to return to his own country, near Aden, by next mail steamer.

FOR the Mohurrum now over, 76 taboots and 303 punjas were made; last year there were 78 taboots and 325 punjas.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The Easter recess of the Small Cause Court will be from this day till Tuesday next, both days inclusive.

THE REV. H. GLASSON, Chaplain H. M. S. troopship Euphrates, will take duty at Matheran on Good-Friday and Easter Sunday next.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the society will be held in its Library Rooms, this day, at 4 P.M.

A MEETING of the European inhabitants of Egutpoora was to take place in the Reading Room there last evening to protest against the Income Tax.

A MOHURRUM ROW.—On Tuesday a scuffle took place at Dontar between some Mussulmans, the result of which was that one man was wounded and had to be conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING THE FARMER OF THE TOBACCO DUTIES.

THIS charge of cheating was again brought before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Peile appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Dallas for the defence. After further examination of Vessonjee Jairam, whose examination was commenced on the previous day, the case was further adjourned.

THE DISPUTE REGARDING THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

THE case in connection with the land occupied by the camp of the Gaekwar whilst in Bombay came on before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the defence and addressed the Court at some length, asking his Worship to dismiss the case on the preliminary point that it was only one little branch of a civil suit, or else to dismiss it on the merits, as there was no proof of the existence of the receipt with regard to which the cheating was alleged to have been taken place. The Magistrate deferred his decision for a week.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Good Friday, April 15th, 1870.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 99 and 100.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 85, 288, and 92.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 99 and 100.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 85 and 92.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Divine Service will be held at the following hours; 11-0 A.M., 3-0 P.M. and 6-0 P.M.

THE HARBOUR.

Divine Service will be held on Good Friday morning at half past ten o'clock on board H. M. S. Semiramis by the Rev. William Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP MALVERN, Captain Cole, arrived yesterday from Sunderland with a cargo of coal.

THE SHIP UNRIVALLED, Captain Cowley, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and sugar.

THE SHIP ORIENTAL, Captain W. H. Wyatt, arrived on the 12th inst. from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

THE S. S. SPHINX, Captain Lombardier, sailed yesterday for Trieste via Suez Canal with a general cargo and following passengers :—Mr. A. Scald, Mr. and Mrs. Pfleiderer, and seven children, Captain G. M. Medanich and Mr. A. Mattaly.

THE SHIP KATE GREGORY, Captain Lorenzen, arrived yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice and timber. She spoke the British barque Warwick on the 19th March in lat. 9.9 N., long. 75.57 E., from Bombay to Rangoon, seventeen days out, all well.

THE S.S. FIRE QUEEN, Captain Day, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Suez Canal, with a general cargo and following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, son and daughter, Mrs. Bloodwell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Trail.

THE S.S. NIGER, Captain Nisbet, arrived on the 12th inst. from London via Suez Canal with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs Twentyman, Messrs. Gibson, Hogg, Tyker, Cumberland, Ness, Ferguson, Donald, and Brock, Mrs. Banners, and Dr. Raheem.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. ELLORA, Captain G. N. Hector, will sail to-day for China, &c. with 1957½ chests of Malwa opium, 633 bales of cotton and following passengers :—For Sydney—Major Gubbins, and Mr. H. Hough. For Ceylon—Mr. G. Martin. For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Gill Deering.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Reclamation Company was held in the office of the company yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking the opinion of the shareholders as to the disposal of the remaining assets, now that the supreme Government have confirmed the proposal of the local Government to take over the Malabar Hill and Chowpatty property of the company. Some remarks were made as to the formation of a new company for the purchase of the Colaba property, but after some conversation the only resolution arrived at was, on the motion of Mr. Cleveland, to appoint Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Chubildass Purmanaudass, Dhurmsay Phoonjabhoy and Mr. Cleveland as a committee for the purpose making an enquiry and reporting what in their opinion would be the best mode of dealing with the company's land at Colaba and their other property. The committee was empowered to engage the services of a competent engineer to assist in their report. It was stated that the fee for an engineer could not be less than Rs. 1,000, and a paper was drawn out for signature by individual shareholders, but after some talk the meeting was adjourned for a month—by which time the committee may themselves report.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 9th April, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ...	53,559	9	7
Merchandize ...	92,133	3	1
Back Bay Earth Trains...	873	2	0
Electric Telegraph ...	728	5	0
Total Rs...	1,47,294	3	8
Corresponding week in April, 1869. Open 307½ Miles.			
Coaching ...	43,898	8	3
Merchandize ...	74,026	1	10
Back Bay Earth Trains ...	154	6	6
Electric Telegraph ...	1,347	14	0
Total Rs...	1,19,426	14	7
Increase...	27,867	5	1

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 12th, 5-40 P.M.—French mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 13th, 2 P.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12TH, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from England via Turkey 12th April 10-20 P.M., via Russia 12th April 5-45 P.M., Europe via Turkey 12th April 1-15 P.M., via Russia 13th April 11-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semawa; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—13TH APRIL, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—

Via Turkey, 11th April, 6-18 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 24 hours 27 minutes.

Via Russia, 12th April, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 9 hours 49 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th April, 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Turkey, 12th April, 1-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 16 hours 41 minutes,

Via Russia, 12th April, 4-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 9 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th April, 11-49 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 51 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 12th to 8 P.M. of the 13th April is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee ...	6 42	0 10
,, Calcutta ...	33 55	0 5
,, Madras ...	5 0	2 28

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days of retrenchment, when Government is striving to reduce expenditure in every direction, can you inform me if it is true that there is still a paid Adjutant to the Bombay Volunteers? It would be rather interesting to know of what the duties consist, and how many effective members are borne on the rolls. I wonder if any members ever attend drill, or what the Adjutant does to earn his pay. It is by means of sinecures of this kind that Sir Richard Temple's deficit is swelled, and the public are subjected to such heavy taxation.—Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE TAXED.

Bombay, 10th April.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to suggest the advisability of the president and directors of the Mechanics' Institute making arrangements when the Institute is removed to the new building for keeping it open some hours later than is done now—say till 10 P.M. Were this done, it would be a great boon to many of the members, giving them an opportunity of passing a pleasant couple of hours in the Institute of an evening, whereas now they can seldom find time from the nature of their avocations to visit it, occupied as they are the whole of the day.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER.

Colaba, 11th April.

AN IRISH BULL.

MR. EDITOR,—I was for some time at a loss to understand the Governor General's support of the Finance Minister in imposing the grievous income-tax. I now believe it to be simply a gigantic Irish bull. Lord Mayo goes to the Central Provinces and declares that no Government could have more upright, more diligent, and more efficient officers than the Government of India has in its service. He then goes to Calcutta and *rewards* their ill-paid services by cutting their salaries. It is a perfect Irish bull. What a splendid cartoon for *Punch*, Lord Mayo as an Irish schoolmaster patting the head of the top boy in the school, and saying —"Shure it's a good, and diligent, and industhrious boy you've been all this 'alf, and I'll just reward ye with a tidy good larruping."

TAURUS.

THE WATERING OF THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Have the Vehar pipes burst again? Are there no water-carts? Is there no Municipal Commissioner? If not, and would he but spend an hour or two to-morrow in an office in Rampart Row, no doubt he would set some water-carts to work at once. There can be no reason why the roads should only have a sprinkling of water about 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. when it is not much required, and that the wind should have its own way to the destruction of health, comfort, and property all day long.

Surely one cart might be spared to patrol the space between the Flora Fountain and Watson's new building, and if motives of economy prevent our provident Municipal Commissioner from acceding to the request, the residents will not object to subscribe and pay for the hire, as they have done before and would do again, but that they cannot get a private water-cart.

Possibly other parts of the town may be more favoured, but even if so, some share of the good things might be allowed to the neighbours of

HABITANS IN SICCO.

INDIAN ITEMS.

DURING the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the Home Department that is left at the Presidency.—*Gazette of India.*

DURING the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council from the Presidency, the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Office which is left at the Presidency.—*Gazette of India.*

DURING the absence of the Governor General in Council from the Presidency, the officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the office of the Government of India in the Public Works Department which is left at the Presidency.—*Gazette of India.*

DURING the absence, this season, of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency, Colonel H. K. Burne, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Johnson, officiating 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.—*Gazette of India.*

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace of the City of Bombay was held on Monday afternoon. There was not a large attendance. In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, Chairman of the Bench, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S REPLY.

The first business was to receive the reply of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the address presented by the Bench whilst His Royal Highness was in Bombay. The reply (which we have already published) was submitted to the meeting, and on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Clerk was ordered to record it.

BILL NO. I. OF 1870.

The next subject for the meeting was Bill No. I of 1870. With regard to this the committee reported—"The Bill introduced into the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble the Advocate General, to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay to resign part of the municipal fund to educational and other public purposes was considered, together with the report of the select committee of the Legislative Council on the same, and it was agreed to recommend the bill, as amended by the select committee of the Council, for the approval of the Bench."

Mr. Crawford said—I regret, sir, that on this occasion we should not have a more full meeting to consider this subject which has a considerable interest for the Municipality, and especially that Mr. Currie, who so to speak has taken this matter in charge, is not here to enunciate his views and the views of the Finance Committee as they are already presented to you in a printed form. It will be remembered that the Bench voted Rs. 10,000 for the object of primary education in Bombay, but afterwards discovered that this vote on their part was illegal and that the existing Municipal Act contained no authority to the Bench to vote any of the funds of the community to purposes of this kind. Accordingly the Bench sought the authority of the Legislature to give them such powers, and the bill which we now have under consideration is the result of that reference. The bill as at first worded was exceedingly vague and general in its terms; it spoke of assigning part of the municipal funds for "certain public purposes," and did not properly define what these public purposes were. Naturally objections were taken to this somewhat vague wording of the Act, and it was thought there might be a danger in future that the municipal funds would be voted away and impoverished by grants of this nature. The select committee of the Bench, however, which contains two or three well known Justices, including our Chairman, whose absence I very much regret, have considered this matter and altered the bill so that it is now, as the Finance Committee expresses it, unobjectionable, the scope is limited, and the objects for which power is sought are all specially defined. I beg therefore to propose—"That Bill No. I of 1870, as amended by the select committee of the Legislative Council, has the approval of the Bench."

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee thought that while the Bench were considering the draft bill for giving them power to spend money on education and other purposes, it might be right that they should also consider an application for a repeal of the eighth section of the Municipal Act which required them to set aside annually two and a half lakhs as a contribution for drainage. The subject of these annual contributions was first brought to notice by Mr. Maxwell's committee, in which he had the honour to serve in 1867, and it was rather forcibly put before the Bench by Mr. Wood and the other gentlemen who were associated with him on the committee last year. The paragraph of the report by Mr. Maxwell's committee which referred to this subject had, he found, been quoted by Mr. Wood's committee in their report; and after reading that paragraph Mr. Narayen proceeded to say that he thought this was a very good opportunity for them to knock these contributions on the head; and if his suggestion met the views of the Bench he would be most happy to move a resolution.

Mr. Crawford said he concurred with a deal of what Mr. Narayen had said, but he thought it was indesirable to take up, in considering Bill No. I of 1870, the subject of votes for drainage. The subject was out of order, and it would import into their discussion a matter of great importance which would come regularly under consideration in connection with the report of the drainage committee. When that report was presented, he might say, he would take an opportunity of expressing his opinion clearly and distinctly as in concurrence with Mr. Narayen; but he thought that Mr. Narayen was at present out of order.

Mr. Wood concurred with Mr. Crawford on the point of order. Mr. Narayen had an opportunity of expressing his opinion clearly and distinctly, and the proper mode of doing so was in the committee—a committee now almost forgotten,—and no doubt he would have an opportunity of expressing it to them whenever he would take the trouble.

Dr. Blaney also thought it undesirable to mix up the two questions.

Mr. Narayen said he had only introduced the report of Mr. Wood's committee as stating a paragraph of the report by Mr. Maxwell's committee, and he had thought that while they were giving to Government proposals to allow the Bench to spend money they should try on to save some. (A laugh).

The resolution moved by Mr. Crawford was then seconded by Mr. Currie (who had by this time entered the meeting) and was at once passed.

BILL NO. III. OF 1870.

Another bill next came on for consideration, Bill No. III of 1870. Regarding this the committee reported—"The Bill introduced into the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Bellasis, to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was considered, and it was decided, with the object of preventing the rights of other creditors of the Municipality from being prejudiced, to recommend that in line 10, section 5, the words 'not' being an officer holding a municipal appointment under Act. II. of 1865, be inserted after the words 'Government officer.'"

Mr. Currie moved on this matter—"That Government be addressed in the Legislative Department to insert the following words 'not being an officer holding a municipal appointment under Act II. of 1865' after the words 'Government officer' in line 10, section 5 of Bill No. 3 of 1870." In the bill, he said, that is introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Bellasis into the Legislative Council which the Finance Committee have had before them and been considering, we recommend the Justices to apply to Government to introduce, in the fifth clause, some words in the tenth line with the object, as we state in our minute, of preventing the rights of creditors of the Municipality other than Government from being prejudiced by the prior claim which the bill contemplates Government shall have on the municipal funds. I think the policy of our taking such a step is obvious, and I apprehend there is hardly room for any difference of opinion as to that. We think the words which we propose should be put in will secure the rights of the former creditors of the Municipality.

Mr. Crawford—I rise to second, and have only one or two words to add. These do not come properly within the scope of the Finance Committee but will come very fitly from myself. The Justices will observe that clause 4 of this bill secures payment of the debt on the Elphinstone Circle. Now this is an advance made by Government, I think some way in 1862 or 1863. It was very liberally made—without interest,—and we are now during this year clearing off the matter altogether. At the time this bill was drafted there were several monthly instalments to be paid, but I am happy to inform the Bench, those who may not have observed it in the budget, that the whole amount of this debt will be paid off by the middle of May; and in order to obviate the necessity of putting in section 4 of the bill at all, it is my intention to wipe off the whole of whatever remains on 1st May, so that, at any rate, that one section will be unnecessary when the bill comes before the Legislative Council for final reading.

Mr. R. Aitken—As I understand it, the Government of India insists on having a preferential claim over all others, and, as I understand it, will be satisfied with nothing else.

Mr. Crawford—If you read the speech of H. E. the Governor at last meeting of the Legislative Council, I think he stated it had been admitted in some correspondence with reference to this loan that the Municipal Commissioner is not a Government officer and therefore the Government would not have a lien on the taxes—police, lighting, and other rates—that he collects; and all it is now proposed to do is to put a phrase in the Act expressly providing that that shall be secured.

Mr. Aitken—As I understand it, the Government of India insists on having a preferential claim over all other creditors.

Mr. Crawford—Only on moneys held by Government officers, not on those held by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Aitken—As I understand it, it was the other way. That was my impression.

Mr. Crawford—I think, sir, it is more than an impression. The matter was laid down in a very clear way by H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Governor, at last meeting of the Legislative Council. His Excellency pointed out that all Government claimed was a preference for debts due to them on all moneys in the hands of certain Government officers according to a schedule which he had in his hand at the time, and he disclaimed at the same time any intention on the part of Government to interfere—as, of course, they could not—with the house and other rates not being then held by Government officers, and which are already hypothecated for debentures. The object of the committee is simply to place this in the plainest possible light, and in order hereafter there shall never be the slightest doubt as to the meaning of the words "Government officer" they propose—lest "Government officer" might be held hereafter, to include myself or any officer holding the appointment under the Municipal Act of 1865—that the words "not holding office as Municipal officer" be inserted—thereby clearly limiting the claim of Government to money collected by Government officers and in their hands.

Dr. Joynt said—Perhaps the Commissioner who has so clearly defined what is meant by a Government officer, would favour us with a definition of the phrase "Government of India." I am aware it is ably represented here by our gifted Accountant General, whose proud prerogative it is to teach us that 2 and 2 make four (laughter)—or, occasionally a trifle less (renewed laughter); but being very little of a lawyer, and perhaps as little of a philosopher, I have been unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the point, though I have frequently thought over it of late. As I said, being a plain man, more impressed by facts than phrases, I have come to believe that the phrase means, some person or persons in Calcutta, who, for ten years, have objected to the building of roads, relating to the three contracts are briefly these. They were all advertised by me towards the end of 1868 when I was Executive Engineer of the Municipality, but none of them were accepted by the Commissioner during my term of office, although I did my utmost to get them carried through in the ordinary course of business. As to the first contract given to Visoo Tookaram for 2,000 brass of road metal, I can only say that I never saw the tenders, although I asked for them; further, that the price of 11½ rupees is very high indeed, and further that the continuation of this contract by the Municipal Commissioner is clearly wrong. From my knowledge of the requirements of the Municipality, I should say twice or thrice the quantity advertised or notified over 2,000 brass must have been supplied by this contractor. This contractor has further, I understand, supplied several thousand brass of sandstone which has not, as far as I know, been notified to the Bench. When I advertised in December last year it was for two thousand brass of one hundred cubic feet, but considerably more must have been used during the past year and up to this date. As to the second contract for the supply of watering bullocks, I have only to say that if the price given in this paper is correct, namely, ten annas per day for each bullock bheestee with driver and puckals, it only shews a very large price is to be paid for the succeeding one,—that given to Mr. Burjorjee Framjee for supplying bullock pairs, carts and drivers for a period of three years. As I have before said, the Municipal Commissioner having refused to give me copies of my letters, I must trust to memory in giving to the Bench my share of this transaction. I regret that I must do this, for although I have no wish to accuse the Commissioner, I have yet to exculpate myself, and I cannot well do so until I have copies of my letters. On a former occasion when I had to bring to the notice of the Bench the contract for stores for the year 1868, I was informed by the press that I should before that time have brought it to the notice of the Bench. On that occasion Mr. Crawford said—"If Mr. Aitken was not satisfied, it was his duty then and there to have reported the matter to the Bench, and his not having done so showed that he was satisfied with everything that passed." Now this store department was not under me, and I need hardly add if a subordinate officer were to report his superior, there would be an end of all discipline, and work could not progress. But it will be better to give a complete history of this contract for the supply of bullocks and leave the Bench to judge for itself. It was shortly this. Towards the end of November 1868 I pointed out that the contract for the supply of bullocks for rolling the roads, as also for the supply of labour carts for the year 1868, would expire with the year, and requested instructions for advertising for fresh tenders. Permission was granted and advertisements were inserted, and dated the 5th December 1868. The notification was amended on the 19th December, and the tenders were sent in by the 23rd December. The tenders were arranged and sent to me for opinion, and I recommended the acceptance of the lowest tender—a tender sent in by Mr. Vacha Ghandy, a contractor who had formerly carried out this contract in 1867 I believe, and who had in 1868 carried out a considerable contract for road metal and did the work much to our satisfaction. Mr. Ghandy is, I understand, a man of large capital, and when sent for by me he said his price was ample and offered to modify the terms of the contract if requested by the Commissioner, and to lodge any reasonable sum for the due performance of the contract. I merely mention these facts, in order to show the Bench that I did every thing in my power to get the work done as cheaply as possible. I should mention that as far as my recollection goes, Mr Ghandy's tender was at the rate of Rupees 1-2 when compared with Mr. Burjorjee Framjee's of Rupees 1-9 per pair of bullocks, so that Mr. Burjorjee's tender was about 40 per cent higher than the lowest. I may say also that there were several tenders lower than Mr. Burjorjee Framjee's. Now if the Municipal Commissioner had accepted Mr. Burjorjee's tender, and at the next quarterly meeting had notified the same to the Bench, and had at the same time given the Bench his reasons for disagreeing with his executive officer's advice, or even if he had still nothing about differences of opinion, I should not have said any thing further. I may mention that when handing over charge I wrote another letter to the Commissioner, pointing out the great loss that was being daily incurred by the Municipality and suggesting that something should be settled, as the contractors who had sent in tenders were being kept in a state of suspense,—most of them having as usual entered into provisional arrangements for the supply of the necessary bullocks. The Commissioner said he would do nothing until March. Happening to be in the Commissioner's office I met Mr. Burjorjee on the stairs, and naturally asked him who had got the contract for the supply of bullocks for 1869. He informed me that he had. I also happened to meet Mr. Ghandy's agent in the same place and asked him the same question, and he replied that Burjorjee had got it. I told him I was surprised at this, as he was the lowest and as such I had recommended him. Several Justices of the Peace asked me about this matter, and as far as I can gather it caused a considerable amount of discussion until at last at a meeting of the Bench, just before the advertised business of the meeting commenced, and when I happened to be absent, the following conversation took place, which is reported in the *Times of India* of 10th September 1869, as follows :—

"Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee said—Before we commence the business of the day, I should like to ask a question of the Commissioner, whether the contracts for the current year which the Commissioner has accepted have been laid before the Bench in accordance with the terms of the Act?

"The Commissioner—Which of the contracts?

"Mr. Sorabjee—All the contracts for the current year.

"The Commissioner—There are certain contracts for the year that have run on for the current year by agreement.

"Mr. Sorabjee—Have any of those accepted for this year not been notified to the Bench according to the terms of the Act?

"The Commissioner—None have been kept back whatever."

It seems but common sense that if a contract is entered into and sanctioned for one year only, and if the same rates be continued in the next year, that it must be to all intents and purposes a *new contract*. I therefore cannot agree with Mr. Crawford's answer. No notice of his question was given by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, or I would have made a point of attending, but I did not know he was to make a motion, though I may mention he had spoken to me on the subject. After this question of Mr. Sorabjee's, at the next meeting of the 29th October this contract, which was advertised in the month of December or ten months before, was brought up amongst other business of the Finance Committee, when a Justice said that he had not been able to conclude his enquiries as to this contract. I have so far neglected my duty as laid down by the press and Mr. Crawford on the occasion before referred to, but I may say, and I dare say Mr. Chapman will hear me out, that I spoke to Mr. Foggo and asked to be examined as to contracts by the committee of which Mr. Chapman was president. I understood the object of that committee was to consider in what form the Municipal Act was to be the guide of the Commissioner in entering into contracts; but the committee did not consider my evidence nec

That was a statement I drew up partly for my own information and to aid my recollection. I have shown it to the gentleman with whom I have the pleasure to be associated now in the Executive Engineer's Office, and he considers it is a fair and proper statement of the facts, and I am ready to stake the honour and reputation of myself and others on a subject of this kind as against Mr. Russel Aitken. To show—for I suppose I must humiliate myself to that extent—that it was no after-thought—here is the original letter to Mr. Thwaites to the same effect, dated 27th February 1869. I say to him:—

You are aware that I have delayed giving these contracts for the first quarter, in order that we might work at a minimum rate of expenditure and not be bound to employ the somewhat high minimum number of carts and bullocks named in the specifications.

I wish you to take notice that in most tenders for any considerable contract, it is highly desirable that a deposit of say 25 per cent. of the amount of the final deposit shall be lodged with the tender—a clause of this kind effectually shuts out men who have no means and who only tender in the chance of success and in the hope of enriching themselves at some unwary person.

There are several tenderers in this list at very low rates who are to my personal knowledge possessed of little or no means.

It is, as you know, especially my wish to arrange these contracts, so that the Municipality may benefit only in the future by the very low prices now ruling. Also that the contractor shall be bound to use carts of a special pattern and of certain capacity, so that it may be impossible for the contractor or the driver to employ a cart on other than Municipal work without the certainty of detection. Also that we may be able to ascertain with some degree of certainty what amount of material is expended on particular roads. Also that the contractor should gradually stable his cattle in the Municipal stables, where they should be liable to inspection by our farrier—and where bullocks, carts and drivers should muster with the Health Department—another step being thus gained towards an amalgamation of both departments.

For these reasons, and because no man could be expected to sink capital in the construction of 100 special carts for one year's use only—I dismiss all the tenders for one year from consideration, viz., 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13 and 14—all the rates therein are moreover absurdly high or absurdly low. No. 8 stipulates that he shall have the contract for five years, and his rates are generally too high. Coming to the tenders for three years, Nos. 1, 10, 11, the lowest tender is that of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Wacha Gandy, No. 10, whose tender Mr. Aitken recommends. His rate for bullock is Rs. 1-5-6 per day with *drivers* and *yokes*; his rate for cart and bullocks with driver, Rs. 1-8-6 per day *throughout* the year; his rate for bullock bheesties with puckals and a driver Rs. as. per day per bullock. Now I have taken great pains to ascertain the rates at which a fair day's work can be got for each item at the present time, when all rates are not only lowest in every year, but when rates are lower than they have been for four years past. The present rate for a cart and pair of bullocks with driver is 1½ rupees, and in the monsoon the rate will rise to 2 rupees at the least. In the same way a pair of bullocks with yokes and driver ranges from 1 rupee 8 annas to 1 rupee 12 annas in the monsoon. This being so, and it being notorious that rates have reached their lowest, how can any contractor, working honestly, hope to make any profit out of a contract based on the lowest rate for the driest season of the year, especially when it is remembered that our demands upon him under the contract for both carts and bullocks will be double as large in the monsoon or most expensive time, as they are now. Be it remembered also that he is to sink about 10,000 rupees in new carts, on which sum he will lose interest. I have consulted many persons of experience, and my own experience also tells me that it is impossible that the contractor could carry on this contract without ultimate and serious loss to himself, unless indeed he were to resort to roguery. On the whole, the fairest tender is that of Burjorjee Patel, of whose honest working we have had ample proof. His rates are reasonable, not too high, not too low, but based on a fair average of the three past years.

Now, gentlemen, this was sent in February last year. I think what I have read will show the thing was not done without consideration. It was all done—if I must humiliate myself to have to state such a thing—in the most open manner, after mature and careful consideration and enquiry, and due consultation with the subordinates I had with me at the time, and that the rates were fair, just and equitable is a point which has not been mooted, but in which I am willing to submit to Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Sleater or Mr. LeMesurier, or any one not prejudiced who has experience in matters of this kind. I think it is very much to be regretted that the question of giving tenders to this man or that man and questions of rates should be brought up in this Bench at all, and one of my reasons for refusing to comply with Mr. Aitken's curt request for documents to which he had no right whatever, is that if I were to concede the point, my authority, my position would be worth nothing at all;—it would be open to any Justice to put pressure on me to get contracts given in a particular way. I think, gentlemen, if I am fit for this position, I am fit in the words of this section 32 to make the most advantageous terms under a view of all the circumstances. If your professional advisers or anybody you would suggest to whom these documents may be referred, think that the arrangement has been disadvantageous—if they think I have not selected the most advantageous contract, all I can say is, it was my mistake and it was done bona fide;—there has been none of the infamous conduct which has been as infamously suggested. (Applause.) I am ready, gentlemen; I throw myself upon you; I only ask, how long is this kind of thing to continue? (Applause.) There is a disappointed man,—a man whom I say now plainly I would not have served another month with—whom I stated I would not have served another month with—a man to whom I was as loyal as one man could be to another, though he did not give me credit for it. (Hear, hear.) That man is now out of employment, he has more or less hangers-on of sorts, and he is also, as you see, possessed of a most bitter and deadly enmity towards myself. (Hear, hear). Now, gentlemen, I only ask you, how long is this to continue?—how long am I to be stuck up here for this Arab to shoot at me from behind the wall? If this man has anything to accuse me of, let him say it out at once,—not like a snake in the grass come up month after month and in this wily, intangible manner suggest misconduct. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Aitken—Sir, I presume I have a right to object in the very coarsest language to these very strong remarks of the Municipal Commissioner, but I will not do so. If, sir, strong language could make a man right, I think our Municipal Commissioner would be a perfect angel. (A laugh.) In this Bench we are approaching nearly to those terms of endearment in which sailors address one another, and I think, it is very much to be regretted that the language Mr. Crawford has used has been allowed to be pass unnoticed. I presume, sir, you have allowed it to be pass unnoticed through not being aware of the strength of it. (Cries for order and a voice "The Chairman knows the English language.") I beg most distinctly to state that Mr. Crawford has introduced a subject which I have always tried to avoid, namely, my appointment in the Municipality. I state most distinctly I never applied to Government for re-appointment, and I also state most distinctly, sir, that I would have refused to go on under any appointment unless the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner had been altered. The only thing that has kept me here has been an endeavour to settle the great question of the drainage and water works of Bombay. (Hear, hear and a laugh.) The terms on which I worked with the Municipal Commissioner were such as were unbearable by any man—to be hectored and bahadoored in a way such as no man could bear. As to this contractor Mr. Glaudy being appointed on my nomination, it is untrue. I beg to state that I am aware of no nomination by me, and that I used no influence on the Municipal Commissioner to get him to appoint any one to the contract. Why does Mr. Crawford not produce my letter?—and then if he says he is right and I am wrong, let the letters show, and I say my letters are such as an engineer would write on such a question. As to the minimum number of bullocks being reduced and that that, therefore, was an excuse for accepting the very high tender which has been accepted, it will be found by my letters, I believe, that the lowest tenderer offered to modify his terms in any way which the Municipal Commissioner wished. Mr. Crawford says he would not build carts; I say he did offer to build the necessary carts and to comply with the conditions of the contract and to modify his offer in any way the Municipal Commissioner wished. I say, sir, strong language will not make a man right. The contractor, I say, was a man of large means—I believe I can appeal to any one here as to that—if he was not, I am not aware why the Commissioner gave him one of the largest contracts the year before. I say the keeping back of these advertisements is not in the spirit of the Act; and further, as to suggesting *nefas*, I have not done so. All I can say is that if the way the municipal business is conducted by Mr. Crawford is correct, proper, or in accordance with business habits, then my previous experience in London has been completely thrown away. (Hear, hear and a laugh.) I say no amount of strong language will compensate for the loss of a lakh of rupees. I cannot say my estimate is exactly correct, because I had not by me the tenders I have asked for. As far as I understand, the rate was Rs. 1-2 and if such is the case, I say there is a loss of one lakh. Facts are a great deal better than assertions. If the Municipal Commissioner will show me that abstract of tenders, I will estimate the loss nearly exactly. (Mr. Crawford did not however show the papers to the speaker and so Mr. Aitken concluded:—To me such language as that of Mr. Crawford has lost all meaning, now-a-days. If it had any meaning, the use of it would not be so frequent as it has been at this Bench. Here I must ask Mr. Crawford if the present contractor has built these carts?

Mr. Crawford—Must I answer this, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Aitken—I have never seen the carts.

Mr. Crawford—I shall put an end to these insinuations by simply stating the man has built carts of a particular pattern, which come from England. These arrived from England only last Wednesday, and that is the reason the man has not yet mounted them. He has the carts built and ready to complete when he gets the iron. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Aitken—I say I have not received a satisfactory answer as to why the lowest tender was not accepted, and as to Mr. Crawford saying it was at my instigation the tender was made out for three years, I deny that entirely. I made out that portion of the contract by his distinct orders, and I beg to say that when that clause was suggested I said I thought it was not desirable to insert it, and I am at a loss to understand what is now meant. As to Mr. Crawford saying that the lowest tenderer did not know his business, I have shown that he offered to lodge any reasonable sum for the due performance of his contract; and I say till I can get some more satisfactory answer than Mr. Crawford has given I decline to accept it as worth that—(Mr. Aitken signified the value of "that" by snapping his fingers, then took his hat and cane and was about to leave the meeting.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was by this time on his feet apparently to make a speech, and seeing the movement by Mr. Aitken expressed a hope that he would remain.

Mr. Aitken—I beg to say I do not choose to remain any longer in a room where I am liable to be insulted.

Mr. Dosabhoy—But it is unusual and unbecoming of any one to get up and make charges and raise unpleasant discussions without any grounds; and when Mr. Aitken has made charges he should allow the truth to be spoken—(hear, hear)—and not leave without hearing what others have to say about him and his conduct in bringing before the Bench a matter which if it shows anything displays a strong personal *animus* against the Municipal Commissioner. (This meeting with the hearty approbation of the Justices Mr. Aitken resumed his seat.) Mr. Dosabhoy then proceeded to say it had been stated there was a loss of a lakh of rupees. Well they were all men of business and could find that out. There had not been a single satisfactory reason given in proof of this wild and preposterous assertion. It was not by comparing the rates of the lowest tender with the rates of the tender accepted that they could judge of the proportionate loss. The lowest might not be worth acceptance—it might turn out to be nothing. There were many people in Bombay, as there were every where else, who to try thir luck would tender for anything and everything; but it was for those] on whose heads the responsibility rested to decide in which tender there was a sufficient guarantee for the proper performance of the contract. The Municipal Commissioner had given them the rates at which the contracts had been let, and it was now for the Justices, who were all men of business, to judge for themselves whether those rates were fair or exhorbitant. They very well knew what it would cost to buy a pair of bullocks—what it would cost to keep and maintain them, at what wages drivers could be obtained, what would be the interest of the capital sunk in purchasing plant and cattle; and after making a fair allowance for casualties and sickness among the latter, the Justices could put their own figures on and ascertain at once that the rates, so far from being exhorbitant, were such as an honest contractor ought to obtain with a margin of an anna or two for profit. (Hear, hear.) To Mr. Dosabhoy's mind it was rather wonderful why Mr. Aitken should have set his heart so much on this particular contract. He seemed to have taken a great interest in it. He would candidly say that, if he had been in Mr. Aitken's position and was about to go out of office, as he (Mr. Aitken) was then doing, he would not have cared a fig as to who got the contract. But instead of that, even on the very last day of his tenure of office, Mr. Aitken went to the length of strongly and urgently recommending the acceptance of the tender of his *protege*. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Aitken asked the Municipal Commissioner why he did not accept the lowest tender, he would now ask Mr. Aitken whether that was the only tender during his tenure of the office of Executive Engineer in which the lowest rates had not been accepted? If not, why then had he set his heart so much in that particular one? (Hear, hear.) They read in the papers every day advertisements in which the last significant sentence appeared that it was not binding on the parties inviting contracts to accept the lowest tender, and the reasons for this they all well knew. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Aitken had gone into a long speech, and the gentlemen who understood it—possibly as he was a native Mr. Aitken would say he did not understand English—had felt that the time occupied by it had been just so much time wasted; but the Bench had also heard from the Municipal Commissioner his reasons for not entering into a new contract at once on the expiry of the old one, and of a few passages of his correspondence with the present Executive Engineer had cleared up the mystery into which Mr. Aitken had laboured to involve his proceedings and to mystify the Bench. (Applause.) There was one more point in Mr. Aitken's speech which Mr. Dosabhoy desired to notice. He had said that Mr. Crawford did not avail himself of the "professional advice provided for him by the Municipal Act." For his part, Mr. Dosabhoy wished to say that, if the Municipal Commissioner blindly followed the professional advice provided for him and did not think and act for himself, and exercise his own judgment, he would be unworthy of the position in which he was placed by the Government and the Bench of Justices. (Applause.) Professional advice, forsooth! If the Bench had followed the *professional advice* that was given to them some time ago, Bombay would at this day have become a nasty stinking hole—that fine and excellent harbour would have been polluted with night soil, and germs of disease and death implanted in our midst. (Loud applause.) Really the valuable time of the Justices was wasted by Mr. Aitken. Without proof, without grounds, reckless assertions and insinuations were made; and he had no hesitation in saying that the Bench ought with one voice to express themselves in such a way that a repetition of such a sorry exhibition could not be possible. If there was any change of malversation, it ought to be boldly and honestly made, but no Justice of the Peace should come with any assertions—there should be no insinuations, no hinting, in fact nothing unworthy of a gentleman. (Applause.)

Mr. Manisty said he had come to the meeting quite unaware of what was to take place, and now he thought they should consider whether the time of the Justices was of so little value that it should be wasted by gentlemen coming forward and—he would not use the word "hectoring"—making speeches such as they had heard that day. He thought anybody must see that whatever else might influence Mr. Aitken there was a deal of personal animus in his remarks; and if such existed let the Bench decide that Mr. Aitken should go to Mr. Crawford and settle with him personally. (Laughter and applause.) He thought it really a subject for serious consideration that these matters should come up again and again and be dropped only to be re-taken up at some future time. In this instance they had got the question and heard the answer; the matter was entirely groundless, and to his mind should now drop, and he thought that the Bench should consider whether the Municipal Commissioner should have to get up time after time and give answers to such questions (Applause.)

Mr. Aitken—Sir, I believe this will be my last appearance in this character at the Bench. (Applause). I have performed what I consider to be a very disagreeable duty; I have done it in a conscientious manner without any intention except partly to clear myself from what many gentlemen have spoken to me about. Many gentlemen have spoken to me about this matter ("Name name")—the way in which the contracts are not advertised—("Name name" from Dr. Hewlett). The names? Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee is one, and I may say I endeavoured to get Mr. Sorabjee to attend but he appears lately to have given up Municipal Matters as a bad job. (A laugh.)

Dr. Hewlett (taking a pen and paper and writing the name)—There is one down. Name, name, name.

Mr. Aitken—Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. (Laughter.)

Dr. Hewlett—That's two. "Many gentlemen?"

Mr. Aitken—Then the whole committee of ——; but I decline to give more. These are the only gentlemen who have spoken publicly on this matter. (Laughter.)

Mr. Aitken—(Throwing aside his pen.) Yes, *Solvuntur risus tabulæ*. (A laugh.)

Mr. Aitken—I fully expected this reception, but I hope I shall never, in the discharge of any duty, however disagreeable it may be, shrink from what I think is right, and I felt my duty was clearly to lay this matter before the Bench; and if the Bench of Justices are satisfied with the Municipal Commissioner and will not insist on the production of my letters, the motion may drop. I have done a disagreeable duty.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—It is in the power of the Bench to let it be withdrawn or not. I would rather have it put to the meeting and negatived with an unanimous voice to show what view the Bench has taken of it.

Mr. Manisty suggested that the proper mode would be to allow the resolutions to be withdrawn, as they should never have been proposed—they were to tell the Commissioner to do what under the Act he ought to have done. He suggested that as the matter brought up by Mr. Aitken was purely of a personal nature, he should be requested to communicate personally with Mr. Crawford with a view to a settlement of it (laughter), and to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Aitken—If the Bench choose to reject the motion, they may do so. I do not withdraw it; I said it might be dropped by the Bench.

Mr. Manisty said he had only made his last remark in joke: he thought the resolution should be directed to be withdrawn

Just at this stage the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble (the chairman of the Bench) entered the meeting, and on his suggestion the following resolution was passed—"That the Bench consider it unnecessary to pass any vote on the proposition proposed by Mr. Russel Aitken and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee."

The meeting then separated.

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Direct Submarine Telegraph Communication with EUROPE and AMERICA via RED SEA, EGYPT, and MALTA.
The British Indian Submarine Telegraph between BOMBAY and SUEZ will be OPENED for the Transmission of Messages to ADEN, EGYPT, EUROPE and AMERICA on the 26th March.
THE PUBLIC ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO INSERT, IN THE PREAMBLE OF EACH MESSAGE, VIA RED SEA, TO ENSURE ITS BEING SENT BY THE SUBMARINE ROUTE. THESE WORDS WILL BE TRANSMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.
Until the opening of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta line, which will be laid in May next, messages for England will be forwarded by the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company's lines to Alexandria, and thence by the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company's Cable to Malta and their land lines through Italy
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RATES FOR TELEGRAMS OF TWENTY WORDS

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Aden ...	15	0	0	Luxemburg ...	28	0	0
Algeria ...	28	8	0	Malta ...	25	4	0
Austria ...	27	12	0	Norway ...	29	0	0
Baden ...	27	4	0	Papal States ...	26	12	0
Barbary, Tripoli, Bhen-				Portugal ...	30	10	8
ghazi ...	24	0	0	Russia, Europe ...	29	12	0
Bavaria ...	27	4	0	Do on Caucasus ...	31	0	0
Belgium ...	27	12	0	Do Asia, West of Tomsk ...	32	12	0
Corfu ...	27	12	0	Do Asia, East of Tomsk ...	36	0	0
Denmark ...	28	0	0	Sardinia ...	28	0	0
Egypt ...	20	0	0	Servia ...	28	0	0
France and Corsica ...	27	12	0	Spain ...	31	8	0
Germany, North ...	27	12	0	Sweden ...	28	12	0
Gibraltar ...	29	0	0	Switzerland ...	27	8	0
Greece ...	28	0	0	Tunis ...	28	8	0
Great Britain ...	30	0	0	Turkey, Europe ...	28	0	0
Hungary ...	27	12	0	Do Asia, Seaport ...	29	12	0
Holmonllern ...	27	8	0	Do do Inland ...	31	4	0
Holland ...	27	12	0	United Principalities	28	0	0
Italy ...	26	8	0	Wurtemburg ...	27	8